ARMY RESERVE

ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE

Fall-1982

Benefits for Reservists

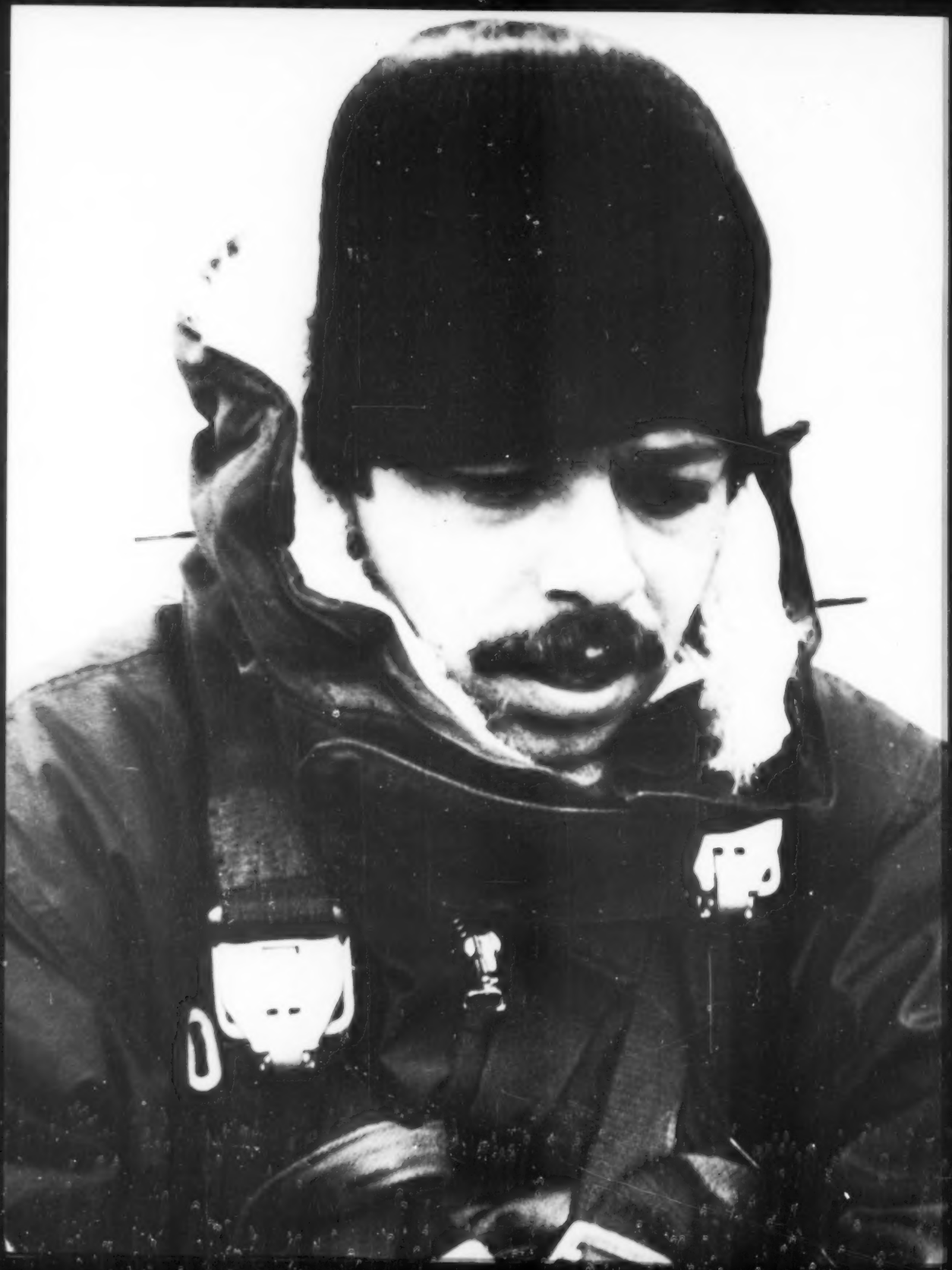

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Photo by Capt. Lee Jenkins

Photo by John Pinderhughes

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Front Cover: A Battery, 4th Battalion, 92nd Field Artillery fires a destruction mission at Fort Drum, N.Y. Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland.

Rear cover photo, courtesy Los Alamos National Laboratory

An Army Reserve Special Forces soldier waits in the February cold for a helicopter at Camp Douglas, Wis. Near-zero temperatures made Annual Training 1982 a challenging experience for the nearly 500 members of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Special Forces Group, Columbus, Ohio. They trained at Fort McCoy, Wis. and Camp Douglas.

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

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BRIEFS

■ **Dependents and "agents" can shop in commissaries.** Reservists on Annual Training and Active Duty for Training for more than 72 hours have commissary shopping privileges. Dependents can shop with the proper identification and authorization. If a Reservist has dependents but no adult is available to shop, a shopping agent may be appointed by the Reservist. Ask your unit commander or your PMNCO or PMO at RCPAC for more details.

■ **Want to know what's in your file at RCPAC?** As a new service to Reservists, representatives from the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) will bring portable terminals with them when they visit units. These terminals allow unit members to review the information in their RCPAC files. There are plans to extend the same service to Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) members. Once the plans are in effect, IRR soldiers will be notified about RCPAC representatives' visits to their areas.

■ **Unit members now pay less for Servicemen's Group Life Insurance.** The new monthly premium for maximum coverage ($35,000) is $4.06. It started in July 1982. The old rate was $5.25. Individual Ready Reservists and Individual Mobilization Augmentees will continue to pay $3.50 a year for the same coverage. These soldiers are entitled to coverage only during Annual Training and Active Duty for Training.

■ **Need more details about USAR benefits and training opportunities?** There's a new 18-page pamphlet for enlisted Army Reservists. If you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve, check with your Personnel Management NCO at RCPAC.

■ **Ask for the IRR patch.** If you're assigned to the Individual Ready Reserve, you're now required to wear this new patch during Annual Training or Active Duty for Training. Your Personnel Management NCO can issue you a full-color patch and subdued shoulder sleeve insignia. Check this out the next time you're scheduled for training.

■ **Make sure BDUs are certified.** Army officials stress that the only authorized sources for the new Battle Dress Uniforms (BDUs) are initial issue points and military clothing sales stores. Only certified BDUs are authorized. A private clothing manufacturer is selling Reservists "camouflage" uniforms which are similar in appearance to the Army's BDU. Similar, however, isn't the same thing as certified.

SQT changes will affect most tests.
Photo by John Pinderhughes

■ **SQT changes are coming.** The changes will affect most tests starting in February 1983. Hands-on testing will be decentralized so unit commanders and NCOs can decide what skills to evaluate and when to test. USAR unit members in skill levels 1 through 4 (E-1 through E-7) must take written tests annually and will have three months to complete them. Hands-on Common Task SQTs will also be given yearly to E-1s through E-7s.

■ **Time isn't always pay.** Many local governments make up any difference between military and civilian pay so Reservists don't lose money when they attend training. However, some governments have stopped this practice. Employers have every right to change voluntary policies like this, National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve officials point out. The law requires that Reservists be given time for training but doesn't require employers to continue their pay.

■ **If you're overseas, you don't have to write to St. Louis to reach RCPAC.** Individual Ready Reservists and Individual Mobilization Augmentees can now call or write RCPAC liaison offices in Hawaii and Europe. If you live in Hawaii, Japan, Korea or other Pacific areas, you can write: RCPAC Liaison Office-Pacific. ATTN: APRALOP (Maj. Carr), Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858. The phone is (808) 438-2793; AUTOVON 438-2793. Those living in Europe, Africa or the Middle East should write: Chief, U.S. Army Reserve Affairs Europe, ATTN: AEUR, Box 35, APO N.Y., 09245. The Munich military phone number is 2521/6214/714.

■ **Reservists attached to units have new dining facility privileges.** Enlisted USAR members attached for points (not for pay) to Reserve units can eat meals without charge at dining facilities during training. The new rule applies only to dining facilities supported by appropriated funds. Army officials emphasize that this privilege is extended only to those who are scheduled for and perform two Multiple Unit Training Assemblies on one day.

■ **Bouncing checks lead to big trouble.** Reservists who cash bad checks at post exchanges can be prosecuted in civilian or military courts. That's the word from the Army and Air Force Exchange Service. Writing rubber checks can lead to withdrawal of exchange privileges or damage to your career. A $10 processing fee is charged every time a check bounces.

■ **Schedule your training dates early.** Individual Mobilization Augmentees (MOBDES) should arrange their Annual Training dates as soon as possible with the agencies to which they're assigned. That's because these agencies must request orders from RCPAC no later than March 31, 1983.

LETTERS

LET'S NOT LOSE OUR BEST SOLDIERS

SIR: During the last several years, Army Reserve units have lost thousands of well-trained, capable soldiers. No successful business corporation could sustain a turnover rate of more than 50 percent of its employees. How can the Reserve continue to replenish losses caused by such an unacceptably high turnover? When the military draft ended, Reserve commanders allowed many marginally performing unit members to transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) after they completed their first enlistments. This move actually came as a relief since many of these people had no real interest in serving in the military. The real problem became apparent in 1974 when replacements for these losses were no longer standing in line to enlist. A year and a half later, a full-time Reserve recruiting force was added to the force of civilian recruiting specialists. This was somewhat helpful. However, there still weren't enough recruiters and Reserve commanders found the recruiting business quite unproductive in many areas. The recruiting force wasn't equipped or manned to provide a sustained number of needed recruits month after month. When the United States Army Recruiting Command (USAREC) took over the Reserve recruiting mission in 1978, many thought recruiting problems would be solved overnight. It hasn't happened quite that fast but there have been significant strength gains in many units. Now that thousands of qualified young soldiers are being recruited for Reserve service, why aren't the ranks showing a steady increase? The answer is that commanders and unit supervisors are failing to provide meaningful orientations or reception programs for newly assigned unit members. They aren't following up with retention counseling either. Some soldiers have enlisted, satisfactorily served for three to six years, and then transferred to the IRR without even a reenlistment counseling session with their commanders. Now that retention has been labeled a priority, what can be done to improve it? The real solution is increased awareness by commanders about their troops. Soldiers need the opportunity to state their feelings about reenlisting or getting out. Their comments can help commanders resolve problems they may not have known about. Difficulties will never be resolved by avoiding them. The problem of retention is very complex. The solution, however, is less complex. It's human awareness.

Maj. James C. Sandefer
5th U.S. Army Office of
Recruiting and Retention
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Photo by John Pinderhughes

Pvt. Sutton wasn't performing a wrist X-ray.

SLAP ON THE WRIST

SIR: We've noticed an error on page 22 of the Summer 1982 issue of your magazine. The caption on a photo on that page said that Pvt. Cindy L. Sutton was practicing a wrist X-ray on Pvt. Robert E. Tate. However, Sutton appears to be performing a forearm X-ray in the photograph. Either her positioning was off or your caption was wrong. As highly conscientious radiation workers, we feel that radiographic positioning is a vital component of our field. To mislead the public is a disservice to all Radiologic Technologists, civilian as well as military. We bring this matter to your attention to uphold the fine standing of our profession.

Staff Members
Medical College of
Virginia
Virginia Commonwealth
University

You're right. Pvt. Sutton was indeed performing a forearm X-ray. Our caption was wrong. We apologize for the mistake.

DO RETIRED RESERVISTS GET RESPECT?

SIR: I'm a retired Reservist. After serving three years in World War II, I decided to be ready for the next war. Thirty years of Reserve service followed. During most of those years the Active Duty for Training was so demanding that getting to the post exchange (PX) during the day was rare. Of course, the PX operated during normal work hours for the employees and was closed after duty hours. This wasn't much of a deal for me and my fellow Reservists. I recently went to visit my son who's on active duty. I had to stand outside while he went into the PX to buy my tobacco. For me, it's a put-down. I'm not allowed in a PX now because I'm not yet 60 years old. Who writes the regulations and what can be done about it?

John T. Wood Jr.
Baton Rouge, La.

Your best bet to register your complaint is to call or write the people who handle retiree matters at the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC). The commercial phone number is (314) 263-0534/0527/0349. You can also write: Commander, RCPAC, ATTN: AGUZ-RA, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132.

CORRECTION

We made a few errors in our Summer 1982 issue.

Two of the mistakes were in our feature story on Gallant Eagle, an exercise of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force. In a photo on page 16 the soldier from the 137th Combat Support Company, Pasadena, Calif., isn't firing a field bake oven. He's lighting a Herman-Nelson space heater. Operating the water purification unit in the photo on page 17 was the 282nd Engineer Co., San Diego, Calif., not the 340th Engineer Detachment.

We also failed to credit Master Sgt. Don Cameron for the photo on page 18 of recruits being tested upon arrival for Initial Active Duty for Training.

In our CONSUMERWATCH article, we said that you can put a maximum of $2,500 a year in joint Individual Retirement Accounts involving a non-working spouse. This is incorrect. The yearly maximum for such accounts is $2,250.

Winsett Makes Dirty Work a High Class Act

by Maj. Bob McGaughey

Staff Sgt. James Winsett, a drill sergeant with the 100th Division (Training), Louisville, Ky., often wears a top hat and tuxedo in his civilian job.

Winsett, who's been a chimney sweep for more than two years, puts on these stylish clothes to call on potential customers.

The Ledbedder, Ky., resident said his unique career started when a neighbor asked him to help clean her chimney. Soon he was off to the library to read all he could about his new trade.

"There are some schools and correspondence courses but they cost up to $600," Winsett explained. "The best way to learn is just to do it. The Army would call it on-the-job-training."

He had to buy almost $2,000 worth of equipment including a vacuum system and brushes. Another important buy was insurance in case something should happen to a home while he was cleaning.

"I got the tux coat from a local shop but I don't wear it when I clean," Winsett said. "I just wear the tux and top hat when I go see a client to set up a job or when I speak at schools."

Photo by Staff Sgt. John L. Scott

Winsett can usually clean a chimney in about two hours.

THE CHIMNEY SWEEP TRADITION

His speeches at western Kentucky schools acquaint youngsters with safety rules around their homes, especially around fireplaces.

The tuxedo has long been the trademark of the chimney sweep. "In the old days," Winsett noted, "the sweeps were so poor that their clothes were old worn out tuxes given to them by undertakers."

"Chimney sweeps were also capable of bringing good luck," he contended. "I have had several people ask to have their pictures taken with me for luck. It's also supposed to bring brides-to-be good luck to be kissed by a chimney sweep."

GETTING THE JOB DONE

Winsett can usually clean a chimney thoroughly in about two hours for a normal charge of approximately $40. However, he recalls one three-story chimney which took about four hours to clean.

His busiest season is in October, November and early December but he has some regular customers who ask for cleaning each summer.

However, this summer Winsett traded in his tux and top hat for his Army uniform and 13 weeks of drill sergeant duty. He was one of a core of 100th Division soldiers who conducted a complete cycle of Armor One-Station-Unit-Training for new recruits at Fort Knox, Ky.

Heaton's Planning Helps Save a Missouri City

Capt. Eldon Heaton of the 418th Civil Affairs Company, Kansas City, Mo., was tested under fire last winter.

Heaton, Centralia, Mo., civil defense director, put together an emergency operations plan which helped the city prevent a major disaster following a gas line accident.

Despite more than 30 fires which swept through Centralia, the Reservist's plan enabled police, firefighters and other officials to deal with a rash of emergency calls. The crisis passed with no major injuries and no deaths.

It all started when a backhoe operated by city workers severed a natural gas line. This sent high-pressure gas through low-pressure lines. Soon furnaces, water heaters, gas stoves and other appliances turned into blazing machines of destruction.

Before the emergency ended 36 hours later, several buildings had burned to the ground and more than 200 firefighters from neighboring communities had been called in.

Throughout the crisis Heaton worked without sleep, coordinating relief efforts and advising the mayor. Those efforts were largely responsible for saving the homes and properties of many Centralians.

The emergency plan drawn up by Heaton had been approved by Missouri's Disaster Planning and Operations Office just three months before. The plan spelled out responsibilities for all key city officials in responding to natural disasters and other urgent situations.

The Missouri Reservist was appointed to the civil defense director job in May 1981, filling a position which had been vacant for 10 years.

"I knew there was a need for a plan such as this," Mayor Burton Knowles said. "I knew Eldon Heaton and thought he'd be a good man for the job. I didn't realize how good he is."

Heaton also serves as civil defense director for his Reserve unit, leading a four-man team which advises communities on how to set up emergency operations plans.

Photo by Steve Goodman

Heaton works on civil defense planning for his Reserve unit as well as for Centralia. He leads a four-man 418th Civil Affairs Company team which advises communities on emergency operations plans.

"Civil defense is nothing more than an organized method for a community to take care of itself," he said.

* * *

The above is based on a story published in the *Centralia, Mo., Fireside Guard.*

Reservist Shows "Mountain Man" Shooting Skills

U.S. Army photo

LaComb wears frontiersman's clothes when firing his muzzle-loader in competitions.

from a story by Terry McMaster

There are no frontiers in upstate New York anymore. However, don't tell that to **Staff Sgt. Tom LaComb.**

When he isn't drilling with the 414th Civil Affairs Company, Utica, N.Y., he often plays the role of a "mountain man."

LaComb is as much at home with his Hawken muzzle-loader as he is with the Army's M-16 rifle. He's a member of the Kuyahoora Valley Rangers, a muzzle-loaders group in his Cold Brook, N.Y., hometown. They've taken part in competitions throughout the state, dressing in authentic garb of the late 1700s and early 1800s.

LaComb has won several marksmanship awards with his muzzle-loader, including several events at a black powder competition last year.

"Handling firearms is second nature to me," he said. "I've been shooting a gun since I was old enough to hold one and got my first big game license at the age of 16. Now that I'm completely accustomed to my Hawken, I hunt deer with it."

The Hawken rifle operates with a percussion cap, which sends a spark into the barrel to ignite the powder, which then fires the ball. It has a 28-inch barrel, weighs nine pounds and fires a .54 caliber ball.

"That's a big difference from the M-16, which weighs only about five and a half pounds and fires a round that's closer to the size of a .22," LaComb said.

According to family legend, LaComb actually took up big game hunting when he was just a toddler. While in a pack basket on his grandfather's back, he was present for the shooting of a bear.

The life of a muzzle-loader has its advantages. "When it rains while we're qualifying with the M-16 during Reserve Training, we stay out in it regardless," he said. "But, when it rains at a black powder shoot, we say 'the heck with it' and we relax for the rest of the day."

Can Non-Unit Reservists Get Training? Yes!

by Capt. Bob Pratt

A USAR unit NCO lands a new civilian job. It will take him across the country to a spot that's 200 miles from the nearest unit. And he wants to *stay* in the Army Reserve.

But his buddies say, "That's it, Jack. You're going to the control group and get lost in the shuffle at RCPAC. It's the end."

Unless Jack discovers that the control group is *not* the end of his Army Reserve career, he may quit.

* * *

Unfortunately, there are too many who think that RCPAC, or the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center in St. Louis, is little more than a record vault in the sky.

U.S. Army photo by Raymond Turner, Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Capt. Karen Dorn, an Individual Ready Reserve medical-surgical nurse from Austin, Minn., applies fresh dressings to a patient at the U.S. Army Institute of Surgical Research Burn Unit, Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas. The victim, Pfc. James Davis, is an Active Army soldier who was injured by fire at Camp Casey, Korea. Dorn is one of the many soldiers who maintain and sharpen skills during Counterpart training.

They're wrong. RCPAC is a big link between those who are assigned to the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and seemingly limitless training opportunities.

WILL THE REAL IRR PLEASE STAND UP?

The non-unit part of the Ready Reserve, often called the "control group," is actually the IRR. More than 200,000 people are assigned to the IRR, a number that is just a few thousand short of the total number of unit soldiers. Many IRR troops are enlisted members and junior officers who have yet to complete their military service obligations. There are also those who have chosen to stay past their obligations.

In a full mobilization, everyone assigned to the IRR would be called to active duty. Each would fill a vacancy in an Army Reserve, National Guard or Active Army outfit in order to make that unit what mobilization experts call "mission capable". This means that each Individual Ready Reservist, as each unit soldier, must maintain and modernize his military skills.

THE OPPORTUNITIES

If you're an IRR member you can participate in the Army Reserve in several ways.

- **Unit Assignment.** Let RCPAC try to get you a unit position. Geography, a lack of slots or other circumstances may preclude an assignment but an effort can be made. A unit affiliation is the ideal training opportunity.

- **Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA).** It may be possible for you to be an IMA soldier. IMAs train for two weeks a year in specific positions, usually with Active Army or Department of Defense organizations. If mobilization occurred IMAs would serve in these positions. USAR unit members and IMA soldiers belong to the Selected Reserve. The President could, short of full mobilization, call up 100,000 members from the Selected Reserve of all the armed services to augment the nation's active forces. Many IMA participants consider their mobilization relationships particularly rewarding. Army Reserve unit members who, for various reasons, transfer

to the IRR from units may discover that IMA jobs are an excellent way to keep their fingers in the USAR "pie."

- **Counterpart Training.** This is the opportunity to serve in your MOS or Specialty Skill Identifier (officer SSI) with the Active Army, usually for two weeks a year. Helicopter repairmen, for instance, may train with aviation units. Officers with medical skills may work in Army hospitals or clinics.
- **Attachment.** You may find that attachment (for retirement points, *not* pay) to a unit is a convenient way to participate in the USAR. In fact, RCPAC can help arrange attachments to the Reserve or Active components of any of the armed services. Attachment, for example, to a nearby Active outfit may be ideal if distance makes attendance at USAR unit drills impossible.
- **Schooling.** Military schooling doesn't disappear just because you're assigned to the IRR. Both resident and non-resident (correspondence) instruction are available.

The training and professional education in which you can participate do more than sharpen skills. Active Duty for Training (ADT) Counterpart tours, for instance, produce efficiency reports. These reports play a large part in building an IRR soldier's promotion potential. Virtually everything an Individual Ready Reservist does results in retirement points (see the benefits article in this issue to see how points are calculated).

THE MANAGER IS THE KEY

Every IRR member has a full-time Personnel Management NCO (PMNCO) or Personnel Management Officer (PMO). The manager is usually a Reservist who knows what training and education are available. He knows how to arrange them for you. He knows how and when promotion boards consider those who are eligible for higher grades. He knows the retirement point system.

If you're assigned to the IRR, keep in touch with your manager. Toll-free lines throughout the continental U.S. make it possible for you to reach your manager. Note that Army Reservists in Europe and the Pacific can contact specially designated offices (see page 4 of this issue).

Don't be shy about talking with your manager. Tell him what you don't know about the IRR and, for that matter, what you don't know about the USAR. Let him fill in the rest.

U.S. Army photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

Individual Ready Reserve enlisted soldiers have the opportunity to work in their MOSs—helicopter repair, for instance—during Counterpart training tours with the Active Army.

Do IRR enlisted members take Skill Qualification Tests (SQTs)? When must USAR officers complete branch basic and advanced courses? There are too many facts, too many questions *not* to stay in touch.

Assignment to the USAR doesn't mean that you're put on a list that someone later loses. The IRR is a place to continue a career in the Army Reserve. You, a telephone and your manager can make things happen.

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

University of Albuquerque Army ROTC cadet John Walker is also a member of the USAR's 372nd Quartermaster Battalion (Petroleum Supply). His assignment during the unit's participation in Petroleum Mission 82, an exercise at Fort Bliss, Texas, was operating an SB 22. The instrument is a double-stacked switchboard.

Cadets Do Double Duty as Unit Members

by Capt. Bob Pratt

Some USAR unit members take home two Army paychecks each month.

One check is for training with their units. The other is for participating in the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) Advanced Program while they attend college.

This double benefit is part of the Simultaneous Membership Program (SMP). Those taking advantage of it are often called "SMPs".

The program, established in 1979, is designed to increase the numbers of officers entering the Selected Reserve (USAR and Army National Guard units) and to increase ROTC enrollment. The number of SMPs has tripled in three years. It's now over 6500.

DOUBLE EXPERIENCE

SMPs gain valuable experience in two ways. As unit members they are given duties normally required of second lieutenants (their enlisted rank depends on whether they possess prior military experience).

As ROTC cadets SMPs are given intensive instruction in the military subjects intended to prepare them as commissioned officers.

Upon completion of ROTC, SMPs can receive early commissions and serve as second lieutenants in their units while completing their degrees. After graduation they're slated for either Active or Reserve Component duty depending on the needs of the Army.

ELIGIBILITY

If you're presently enlisted in a USAR unit, basic training exempts you from the Basic ROTC program. However, enrollment in Advanced ROTC (Military Science III) is required.

If you're a college student presently enrolled in Advanced ROTC, you will have to enlist in the USAR if you are qualified.

In both cases, SMP vacancies must exist.

Everyone who participates in the SMP attends the six-week ROTC Advanced Camp.

Are you a graduate student? Are you an E-5 in your unit and a college sophomore? Your status, or category, determines what you have to do in order to enroll in the SMP. Each category—there are more than 12 of them—has its own requirements. That's why it's important for you to check with your unit commander, Professor of Military Science or both.

ADD THE DOLLARS

Advanced ROTC cadets receive $100 a month for up to 20 school months. They also receive more than $500 for attending Advanced Camp. The ROTC stipend and USAR drill pay, including pay for Annual Training, can bring SMPs between $7,000 and $14,000.

* * *

However SMPs come to participate in the program, they are bound to benefit. If you think you are eligible don't pass up the opportunity to find out more. Ask.

New Test:

Get Set for Tougher PT

by Capt. Bob Pratt

USAR unit members and some Individual Ready Reservists face tougher Physical Training this fall. They'll take the same Army Physical Readiness Test (APRT) the Active Army takes starting October 1.

The test (2-mile run, push-ups, sit-ups) will be given to unit members during Annual Training. The new policy and a new regulation, AR 350-15, are the result of the Year of Physical Fitness declared by the Secretary of the Army.

WHO TAKES THE TEST?

The regulation states that unit Reservists up to the age of 39 will take the APRT at least once a year. Soldiers must attain a score of 60 points on each test event and an overall score of 180 points.

Army Reservists attending resident instruction training for 56 days or more also are subject to the APRT. Students who fail to achieve the test's minimum standards on the APRT may be issued completion certificates instead of graduation certificates.

Reservists without medical profiles who repeatedly fail to pass the APRT may be separated from their units.

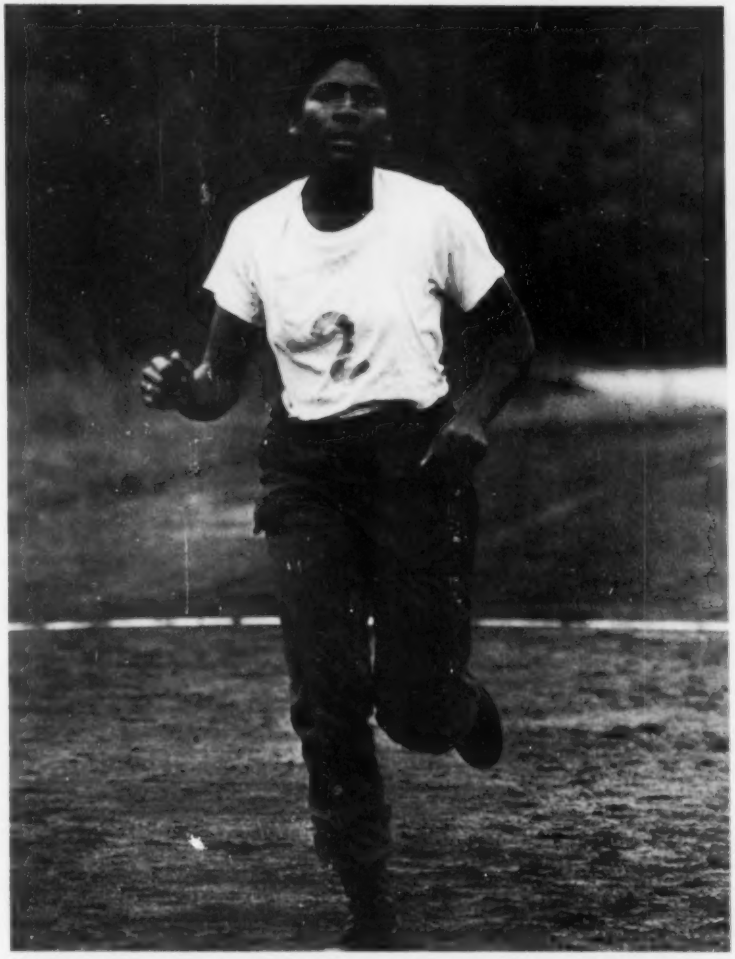
40 AND OLDER

USAR soldiers 40 and over will, for now, continue to take the 4-mile march. It's planned that these Reservists will, eventually, participate in fitness testing only after successfully completing medical screening. Army officials note that Army Reserve unit members must depend on individual exercise programs in preparing for the APRT.

The new regulation is expected to be distributed soon.

PASSING THE APRT

The chart on the right indicates requirements for each event. The number to the left of the slash indicates the minimum number of repetitions or the maximum running time. The number to the right indicates the maximum number of repetitions or minimum running time.



U.S. Army photo

USAR unit soldiers and some Individual Ready Reservists face the same Army Physical Readiness Test the Active Army takes starting this fall. The test includes a two-mile run, push-ups and sit-ups.

AGE	PUSH-UPS	SIT-UPS	TWO-MILE RUN
	MEN UNDER 40		
17-25	40/68	40/69	17:55/13:05
26-30	38/66	38/67	18:30/13:40
31-35	33/61	36/65	19:10/14:20
36-39	32/60	34/63	19:35/15:05
	WOMEN UNDER 40		
17-25	16/40	27/61	22:14/17:10
26-30	15/38	25/51	22:29/17:25
31-35	14/34	23/41	24:04/19:00
36-39	13/30	21/31	25:34/20:30

Photo by Ron Mizak

Artillerymen from the 92nd Field Artillery ready an eight-inch self-propelled howitzer for firing at Fort Drum's ranges. This is the largest caliber artillery piece in the Army's inventory. Its accuracy is legendary.

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

Spec. 5 Justin Parana calculates at a fire direction center the data received from forward observers. The information he passes to howitzer crews determines where rounds will be hurled.

Reservists Throw Thunder at Fort Drum

from a story by
Delloyd Voorhees, 99th ARCOM PAO

For many years the field artillery has been the backbone of the Army, providing most of its offensive and defensive firepower.

The 479th Field Artillery Brigade, Pittsburgh, Pa., put some of that firepower on display during Annual Training at Fort Drum, N.Y., last May.

The brigade's big guns steadily pounded the ground on Fort Drum's ranges. Unit members also donned protective masks during one stage of their training as they faced a simulated nuclear, biological and chemical agent attack.

Both of the 479th's battalions honed their howitzer firing skills at Drum. The 4th Battalion, 8th Field Artillery, which has batteries throughout the 'Quaker state' in St. Mary's, DuBois and Punxatawny, provides combat support with the 155 mm self-propelled howitzer. The 4th Battalion, 92nd Field Artillery handles self-propelled, eight-inch howitzers and has batteries in Meadville, Pa., and in New Castle, Pa.

During wartime the Army Reserve would contribute its share of firepower to the total force, providing approximately eight percent of the Army's field artillery units.

Photo by Ron Klizak

Members of A Battery, 4th Battalion, 92nd Field Artillery blast away with their eight-incher. The tube's low angle is similar to that which the battery might have to use for defensive purposes in battle.

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

An eight-inch round is readied for loading. It weighs 200 pounds. The eight-inch howitzer is capable of throwing the projectile several miles.

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

A soldier from the 4th Battalion, 92nd Field Artillery sights an eight-inch howitzer for firing. He's looking at an aiming device which is placed ahead of the weapon. Note the sight's periscope which is just to the left of his right hand.

Reserve Railroaders Keep Supply Trains Rolling

The Army's railroaders are back on the track.

Despite several years of rail unit inactivations, the Army has now placed new emphasis on railway movement of troops and supplies.

Six USAR railroad units are the only ones left in the Army. However, they'll be expected to play a major role in any rapid deployment of U.S. forces.

That's because the Army has recognized that "host" nations, especially outside of Europe, may not always be able to provide rail support in wartime. In such cases, the USAR's railroaders will be called upon to run trains and to maintain locomotives, rolling stock and tracks.

Two Milwaukee, Wis.-based Army Reserve rail units took their skills to the Military Ocean Terminal at Sunny Point, N.C., last spring. The 1151st Diesel-Electric Locomotive Repair Company and the 1152nd Transportation Railway Equipment Maintenance Company performed maintenance on two locomotives and several rail cars in the terminal's fleet.

Photo by John Pinderhughes

Workers at the Military Ocean Terminal at Sunny Point, N.C., gather lumber which will cushion cargo containers to prevent slippage in shipment. The cargo will be placed on the box cars and moved to wharves for shipping overseas. USAR railroad units gain valuable experience working on the facility's fleet of rail cars and locomotives. They also help the terminal's work force overcome maintenance backlogs.

The Annual Training duties were far more than just an exercise for unit members. Their specialized repair work was sorely needed by the North Carolina terminal, which has a limited staff of rail operations and maintenance specialists. The terminal's experienced staff specialists helped the Reservists by providing advice and assistance.

During the past few years both units have repaired and serviced rail equipment at several military installations. They've helped the Defense Department overcome maintenance backlogs on its more than 6,000 pieces of rolling stock.

The 1151st and 1152nd perform their weekend drills in a Milwaukee railroad yard shop leased by the Army. Army-owned rolling stock arrives in the shop regularly for inspection and repair. The rail unit members have repaired box cars with dented sides, replaced wheels on rail cars, and inspected all types of equipment.

It's estimated that they've saved the government thousands of dollars in repair and replacement costs.

WORKING ON THE RAILROAD

Army officials say less than 20 percent of rail Reservists work for commercial railroads in civilian life. Most unit members enlist with no prior experience in railroading. This presents a challenge for these Reserve units because the Army no longer has schools to train soldiers in railroad maintenance and operations Military Occupational Specialties.

However, all the USAR rail units have put together on-the-job training programs with new members working under the watchful eyes of junior and senior NCOs. Performing essential repairs at major Department of Defense rail depots and shipping terminals provides a realistic edge to these learning experiences.

1st Lt. Jim Strong, rail shop

Photo by John Pinderhughes

Staff Sgt. Percy Dobson, 1152nd Transportation Railway Equipment Maintenance Company, welds spark shields on one of the Sunny Point terminal's rail cars. The shields protect wood on the car from sparks. Reserve rail units have saved the government thousands of dollars by servicing Department of Defense-owned rolling stock.

coordinator for the 1152nd, said the quality of his unit's training is one reason for its high retention rate. He estimated that the 1152nd's reenlistment rate is well above 85 percent.

"We have a core of people with eight to 15 years experience in their jobs and they help out the newcomers," Strong said.

Additional help may be on the way. The Tooele Army Depot in Utah introduced an eight-week training course last June for Reserve rail specialists.

A HANDFUL OF UNITS

The 1151st and 1152nd share their Milwaukee railroad yard shop with the 1150th Railway Car Repair Company. All three units belong to the 425th Transportation Brigade, which is headquartered at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The other USAR rail units are the 226th Railway Car Repair Company, St. Louis, Mo., the 67th Railway Group, Jacksonville, Fla., and the U.S. Army Transportation Railway Services Unit, Middletown, Conn.

Photo by John Pinderhughes

Spec. 4 Calvin Barth of the 1152nd attaches a welding cable to one of the terminal's locomotives. The USAR's two Milwaukee-based rail units have repaired railroad equipment at several military installations.

Reservists Can Earn New Service Awards

A new decoration and three new service ribbons are available for qualified soldiers . . . including Army Reserve soldiers.

The decoration, the Army Achievement Medal, may be awarded to any Army member who distinguishes himself by meritorious service or achievement of a lesser degree than that required for the Army Commendation Medal. The recommendation must be based on duty with the Army in any capacity in a non-combat area after August 1, 1981. General officers are not eligible for this medal.

Soldiers successfully completing designated NCO professional development courses will earn the first new ribbon, the NCO Professional Development Ribbon.

The second ribbon, the Army Service Ribbon, is awarded for successfully completing initial entry training. Officers earn this ribbon after completing their resident basic courses. Enlisted soldiers win the ribbon upon completion of their initial Military Occupational Specialty (MOS)-producing courses.

The third ribbon, the Overseas Service Ribbon, is awarded for successful completion of overseas tours. Effective August 1, 1981, soldiers are eligible for this award if credited with a normal overseas tour completion in accordance with AR 614-30. However, this ribbon will not be given for overseas service already recognized with another service medal (for example, the Vietnam Service Medal and the Korean Service Medal). Numerals will be used to indicate second and subsequent awards of this ribbon.

THE RULES

Specifics on the qualifications for the awards can be found in AR 672-5-1. No orders are published for these awards. Reservists who qualify for them can immediately purchase and wear them.

USAR AWARDS

Army Reservists are also eligible for two awards which are unique to the Reserve components — the Armed Forces Reserve Medal and the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal (ARCAM).

The ARCAM is authorized for award to Reservists who hold a rank no higher than colonel. To qualify, USAR soldiers must have completed at least four years of service in an Army Reserve unit. They also must have served honestly and faithfully in accordance with the highest standards of conduct, courage and duty.

Although only unit service may be credited for award of this medal, service in the Individual Ready Reserve between periods of unit duty will not be considered a break in service. The time spent in one unit can simply be added to the time spent in another to determine total qualifying service. Years of qualifying service must have been consecutive. A period of more than 24 hours between USAR enlistments or officer's service will be considered a break.

The Armed Forces Reserve Medal is awarded for honorable and satisfactory service as a member or former member of one or more of the Reserve components of the armed services for ten years. The years of service must have been performed within a period of 12 years.

WHERE TO GO

Army Reserve unit members can find out more about these awards by consulting AR 672-5-1 or their personnel officers. Individual Ready Reservists who think they may be eligible for the awards should write: Commander, RCPAC, ATTN: AGUZ-PSE-AW, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo 63132.

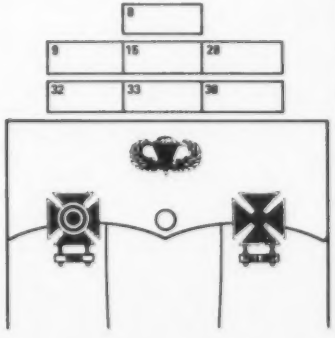
HOW TO WEAR THE AWARDS

What's the right way to wear these ribbons? The key is something called precedence. In other words, awards are ranked. Read the list of awards provided below and match the precedence numbers with the corresponding numbers displayed just over the drawing of a (left) breast pocket.

PRECEDENCE OF AWARDS

1 Medal of Honor
2 Distinguished Service Cross
3 Distinguished Service Medal
4 Silver Star
5 Legion of Merit
6 Distinguished Flying Cross
7 Soldier's Medal
8 Bronze Star Medal
9 Meritorious Service Medal
10 Air Medal
11 Army Commendation Medal
12 Army Achievement Medal
13 Purple Heart
14 US nonmilitary decorations
15 Good Conduct Medal
16 American Defense Service Medal
17 Women's Army Corps Service Medal
18 American Campaign Medal
19 Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal
20 European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal
21 WW II Victory Medal
22 Army of Occupation Medal
23 Medal for Humane Action
24 National Defense Service Medal
25 Korean Service Medal
26 Antarctica Service Medal
27 Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal
28 Vietnam Service Medal
29 Humanitarian Service Medal
30 Armed Forces Reserve Medal
31 Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal
32 NCO Professional Development Ribbon
33 Army Service Ribbon
34 Overseas Service Ribbon
35 US Merchant Marine Awards
36 United Nations Service Medal
37 United Nations Medal
38 Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with 60 device

See Chapter 27, AR 670-1 for precedence of other Services awards that may be worn on the Army uniform.



An Army Reserve Benefits Guide

by Capt. Bob Pratt

There are more advantages to being a member of the USAR than pay, training and making friends. There are the benefits, the list of "extras" to which Army Reservists—and their families—are entitled.

It's impossible to include all the details covered in the pamphlets, regulations and documents from which the following information is presented. However, we hope that the next few pages will tell you more than you knew.

DOLLARS FOR REENLISTMENT

You can make extra money by reenlisting in an Army Reserve unit. The Reenlistment Bonus awards $900 for a three-year reenlistment; $1,800 is given for a six-year reenlistment. One-half of the Bonus is paid up front. The balance is paid in yearly increments of $150.

The money is available *if* you reenlist in certain designated Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) Career Management Fields (CMFs). The CMFs are Infantry (11), Engineer (12), Artillery (13), Air Defense (16), Armor (19), Communications-Electronics Operations (31), Chemical (54), Medical (91) and Electronic Warfare/Cryptological Operations (98). One MOS, 95B (Military Police), is included in this group.

The units involved with the Bonus are, generally, those which the Army would require quickly in the event of mobilization.

If you don't know whether you have the right skill or you don't know whether your unit can offer the Bonus, check with your reenlistment NCO or officer.

Beware of the time requirement. You are eligible for the Reenlistment Bonus if you have completed nine years of service or less at the time of your present ETS (expiration term of service) date.

AFFILIATION BONUS

Extra dollars are also available through the Affiliation Bonus. If you're an obligated member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) you are probably eligible. The same applies if you're an Active Army soldier with 180 days remaining on active duty and you're reading this article. *The bonus is earned by joining a USAR unit.*

The Affiliation Bonus is meant for those who possess every MOS except band skills (CMF 97). If you want this benefit, you must be MOS-qualified for a vacant unit position. This Bonus is paid at the rate of $25 per month of your remaining military service obligation.

HEALTH CARE

USAR soldiers on AT (Annual Training), ADT (Active Duty for Training, SADT (Special Active Duty for Training) or AGR (Army/Guard Reserve) tours are authorized military medical and dental care. The treatment is available regardless of whether diseases or injuries are contracted or incurred *in the line of duty*. When the duty is over, these individuals can re-

ceive military care only if diseases or injuries happened *in the line of duty* when they were on duty or when traveling directly to and from that duty.

Reservists serving on Inactive Duty Training (IDT) are authorized military medical and dental care when required as a result of injuries incurred *in the line of duty*. Care is not authorized for injuries incurred while traveling to and from IDT.

As in the case of AT, ADT, SADT and AGR tours, treatment is authorized after IDT only if an injury happens *in the line of duty* while on IDT. Note that IDT-related care does not include treatment for diseases.

Be very careful *where* treatment for IDT injuries is administered. Authorization is required from the nearest military medical facility in order to receive civilian care. Realize that *line of duty* determinations for injuries (AR 600-33) must be made. The following references are invaluable to understanding health care for USAR members.

- AR 40-3
- AR 600-33
- AR 635-40
- AR 140-20
- AR 135-200

CHAMPUS

CHAMPUS is the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. Our family mobilization guide in the Spring 1982 issue outlines CHAMPUS care for Reservists' families. Spouses and children can use CHAMPUS only when Reservists serve on ADT, SADT or other (AGR) duty for more than 30 days or in the event that Reservists die while serving on such duty.

Photo by John Pinderhughes

Army Reservists are entitled to military medical care for injuries incurred in the line of duty. Above, Spec. 4 Delano Duke and Pfc. Phylis Ancrum transfer Pfc. Frederick A. Analla to the whirlpool during physical therapy training at the Army's Academy of Health Sciences, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Duke and Ancrum are Reservists.

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGES

Reservists have unlimited post exchange privileges while serving on AT, ADT, SADT or AGR tours. Unit soldiers now receive four days of PX time for each IDT weekend (or four unit training assemblies). They used to get two days.

Family members or spouses of USAR soldiers are no longer required to have their Reserve sponsors present every time the exchange is visited.

However, those who go to the PX alone will need their sponsors' Leave and Earnings Statements (LESs) or units' letters of authorization and a form of ID that verifies dependency to USAR members. PX days must be used within 12 months after they are earned. Days used by family members count against the total number of days their sponsors can use. Exchange privileges include the use of post theaters; Reservists may bring friends or relatives except in the United Kingdom or where theaters offer free admission.

BUYING UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT ON POST

USAR soldiers who must buy required uniform items or equipment may do so at any time. Such shopping doesn't count against the number of PX days earned through unit drills.

OVERSEAS

There's a twist to PX privileges abroad. The use of military exchanges overseas is governed not only by Department of Defense regulations; there are, as well, Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs). A SOFA is an understanding between the U.S. and the government of a nation where American servicemen are stationed.

Under the SOFA we have with Germany, for example, TPU members aren't allowed PX privileges based on IDT. But, Reservists who serve on AT or ADT in Germany are granted the privileges.

SOFAs vary from country to country. If you're expecting overseas duty, check out your privileges in advance.

OTHER POST PRIVILEGES

USAR soldiers on IDT, AT,

ADT, SADT and AGR tours may use the recreational facilities (gymnasiums, craft shops, libraries, etc.) of any military installation where the duty is performed.

Reservists may apply for associate membership in organizations like rod and gun, flying and riding clubs on a space available basis.

They may also apply to officer and NCO clubs. Associate memberships are subject to the adequacy of these clubs to accommodate eligible active duty members.

COMMISSARY SHOPPING

Reservists serving on AT, ADT, and SADT (or AGR tours) for more than 72 hours are authorized to shop at commissaries. So are their families.

The key for family members is identification. A letter of authorization or an endorsement on the orders themselves suffices. What's used must be authenticated by either the USAR unit commander or the appropriate post unit commander and must contain the following:

- The sponsor's name and Social Security number
- The beginning and ending dates of the tour of duty
- The names of authorized family members and their relationships to the sponsor
- A statement designating commissary store privileges
- The signatures of family members.

When families use the commissary they must take these items *and* proof of identification. A driver's license will do.

Spouses of USAR unit members can also take advantage of group shopping at commissaries. Those who wish to form group shopping pools should submit lists of shoppers to unit commanders weeks in advance of AT. A letter of authorization from each group member designating another member to shop for her (or him) should also be submitted. The lists and letters should then be sent to appropriate commissaries. Paragraph 4–9 of AR 30–19 outlines the details.

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

Family members and spouses are no longer required to have their Reserve sponsors present every time the PX is visited. Unit members' PX days must be used within 12 months after they are earned.

SPACE AVAILABLE TRAVEL

Army Reservists in uniform and with the right paperwork can travel Space A (Space Available) anywhere in the continental U.S., Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. What's needed is the red ID card (DD Form 2) and a DD Form 1853 (Authentication of Reserve Status). USAR soldiers are listed with retirees in priority behind Active Army and AGR troops. Consequently, you need to plan ahead.

You can register with the Military Airlift Command (MAC) for flights up to 14 days in advance.

Reservists on ADT are eligible for what's called Space Required travel. That's one notch above Space A, and the government is required to provide the traveler a seat.

Those on duty for more than 30 days should obtain green ID cards which give them active duty travel priority.

It's wise to check departure schedules the day before you want to travel. Space A is unpredictable. Flights may be full or rescheduled. While a Space A traveler can't be bumped by another Space A traveler, a Reservist can be bumped by a Space Required passenger.

And there's no guarantee of a return space. If an overnight stay is necessary, there may or may not be quarters and transportation to and from the air terminal. Each part of the trip is a gamble.

RETIREMENT POINTS

Retirement points are perhaps the most confusing part of USAR participation. How are points awarded?

- Four points per drill weekend (one for each four-hour unit or Reserve school training assembly)
- One point for each day of AT, ADT or SADT
- One point for each day of active duty (such as a day during an AGR tour)
- One point for every three credit hours of military correspondence courses successfully completed
- Fifteen points for being assigned to the IRR or a unit
- One point for every two-hour unit training assembly with a Reinforcement Training Unit (RTU) or Mobilization Designation (MOBDES) detachment in a non-pay status.

That's a brief but basic list. The bible on points is AR 140–185.

POINTS AND RETIREMENT

Retirement pay, the final reward for honorable Army Reserve service, is based on points.

A Reservist must have at least 20 creditable years of qualifying service in order to retire. A "good" year is one in which 50 points are earned. However, points which count toward a creditable year do not necessarily count toward determining retired pay.

As a general rule, all points earned by active duty service (AGR tours, resident service school attendance, ADT and active duty) count toward both creditable years and the pay. Points earned through professional conferences, correspondence courses, civil defense work and IDT fall under the 60-point limit rule. The rule says that a Reservist may count no more than 60 points a year for retired pay, except for those points earned during active duty service as explained above. The 15 membership points fall under the limit.

Retired pay is calculated by taking the total number of a Reservist's qualifying points and dividing them by 360. The result is the equivalent number of years of continuous active duty service. This figure is then multiplied by 2.5 to determine the percentage of active duty pay which a retiree will receive as Army Reserve retired pay.

Take the example of a Reservist who has 3600 retirement points. That individual will receive 25 percent of the base pay of an active duty soldier of comparable grade and years of service for pay purposes.

A typical enlisted Reservist retiring in the grade of E-6 with three years of active duty and 17 years of USAR service could expect monthly retired pay of $186, based on present rates. A major with similar service would collect $398 monthly.

Former members of the Regular Army may count their RA time toward retired pay. However, the last eight years of their creditable Army service must have been in a Reserve component.

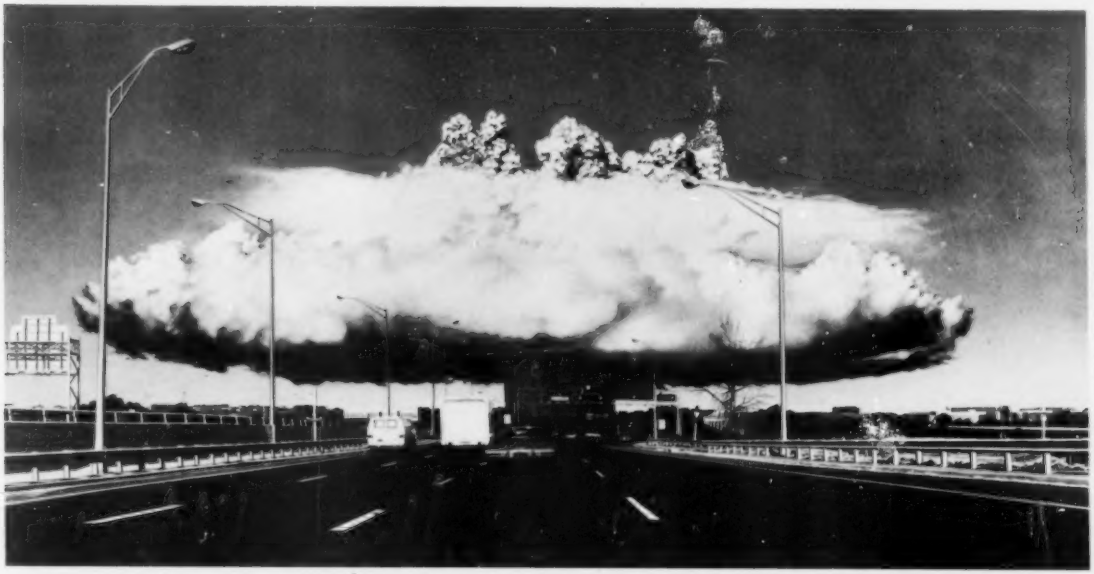
Reservists may start drawing retired pay on their 60th birthday, and that pay is based on active duty pay scales effective that date.

Photo by Mal. Dick Crossland

It's uncomfortable to think that a Reservist's family might have to use Servicemen's Group Life Insurance. However, this $35,000 benefit is a big bargain at today's prices.

SERVICEMEN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

IRR soldiers receive Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) coverage during AT, ADT, SADT or AGR duty. Unit members' SGLI applies 24 hours a day and 365 days a year. Unless you decline the insurance altogether or participate for a smaller amount, the coverage is an automatic $35,000. The monthly cost to a unit Reservist is $4.06. SGLI is no small bargain for USAR soldiers and their families.



Photo, courtesy of Gallery K, Washington, D.C.
Copyright Alan Sonneman

U.S. government officials say a massive nuclear attack could take the lives of more than half of our population. That's one of the reasons for the Reagan Administration's proposed civil defense buildup. The artist's concept of a nuclear mushroom cloud over Washington, D.C., is by Alan Sonneman.

Can We Defend Against the Bomb?

by Henry Kearney

A recently popular Moscow joke simplifies emergency planning for Soviet citizens. The joke is that, when nuclear attack warnings replace the music on the radio, citizens should wrap themselves in white sheets "and head toward the cemetery."

Despite this example of Russian doomsday humor, the Soviet Union takes its civil defense seriously. U.S. government officials have been warning for years that the Soviet Union is taking a wide lead over us in civil defense planning.

These officials fear a massive nuclear strike would take the lives of more than half the U.S. population and devastate our major industries. They contend that, given a week's warning, the Soviet civil preparedness program can save up to 90 percent of its population in a similar attack.

To close this perceived gap in preparedness, the Reagan Administration has proposed a more than 70 percent increase in civil defense spending for FY 1983. The $252 million proposal is seen as the beginning of a seven-year multibillion-dollar effort to upgrade a program which has languished since the early 1960s.

By late August the Administration's request for more civil defense dollars was still pending before the U.S. Congress.

CAN WE REDUCE OUR RISK?

Much of the money would go toward increased planning for the mass evacuation of major American cities and other "high risk" areas during a crisis, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) officials said. FEMA is the agency responsible for coordinating the civil defense program.

Russell Clanahan, a FEMA spokesman, said the goal of the planned "crisis relocation" of people is to double the number of nuclear attack survivors from an estimated 40 percent of the population to as much as 80 percent.

He noted that more than 400 high risk areas have been selected for possible evacuation. These include 63 communities considered "counterforce" targets because they're near missile fields, strategic bomber bases and nuclear submarine ports. The other high risk areas are cities with populations of more than 50,000 which are possible targets because they're government, communications, industrial or financial centers.

Clanahan said crisis relocation planning began in earnest in 1977 after pilot studies were conducted for the government. The Carter Administration endorsed the evacuation strategy in 1978 but until this year only small budget increases were proposed for the program.

Since the late 1970s federal planners have worked with state and local civil defense officials to map out the best ways to move millions of people. Approximately 200 planners now working at state and local levels are paid by FEMA, Clanahan explained.

FEMA officials already have placed survival and evacuation information in telephone directories in four communities. If the Reagan Administration's proposed plan is approved, they expect to have similar instructions in local phone books for

more than 35 million Americans by next year.

The instructions include evacuation routes, designated reception centers in host areas and lists of things to bring along. For example, evacuees are urged to take with them as much canned or dried food as they can carry as well as shovels and picks for building fallout shelters.

Planners of these mass relocations assume that a surprise nuclear attack ("a bolt out of the blue") is unlikely. They believe that a lengthy period of international crisis will give them enough warning time to move people before an attack.

These officials emphasize, for example, that a planned Soviet strike would likely be preceded by several days of evacuation of cities in the USSR. It's assumed that the Soviet Union would take these precautions to protect its government leaders and urban population from a counter-attack.

PREPARING FOR A HOLOCAUST

Critics of the FEMA relocation program claim that, if ever tested, the plans will create panic, huge traffic jams and long lines at service stations short of fuel. They also complain that designated host areas in the country-side won't be prepared for the influx of urban refugees.

However, FEMA officials contend that they intend to have workable plans for traffic control and food and fuel distribution. They point out that one of the goals of the Administration's seven-year plan is to identify and stock fallout shelters and Emergency Operations Centers in the host areas.

The plan envisions the training of thousands of people in local areas to manage shelters and perform other emergency duties. Clanahan said government officials, medical specialists and others from evacuated areas will be expected to help host area officials.

"Getting people to the host areas is the easy part," Clanahan said. "Arranging for fallout protection and services after they arrive requires a lot more planning."

Also included in the proposed civil defense buildup are plans to investigate the practicality of blast shelters, underground structures sturdy enough to withstand nuclear explosions. The shelters, which would protect workers in key defense and population dispersal supporting industries as well as important government officials, could be expensive. Critics say these shelters may drive the cost of the seven-year program well over $10 billion.

In addition, the FEMA proposes to accelerate its program of providing fallout protection and emergency power generators for the network of emergency broadcast stations. Planners are considering ways to shield these stations from the crippling effects of nuclear bombs' electromagnetic pulse, a surge far more powerful than lightning.

SOVIET CIVIL DEFENSE

While U.S. civil defense has been largely neglected for years, the Soviet Union has forged ahead with a huge, well-coordinated effort. The program, headed by a four-star general, includes shelters, evacuation plans and protection of military and government leaders.

U.S. Department of Defense officials estimate that the Soviet Union spends $2 billion a year on civil defense, approximately 20 times what we spend. The Soviet effort employs more than 100,000 workers at all levels of government while the U.S. has only about 6,000 civil defense workers.

It's estimated that the USSR has blast shelter space for more than 100,000 leaders throughout the bureaucracy. Additionally, FEMA officials say the Soviets have blast shelters for 25 percent of their urban population (mainly for key workers). Clanahan noted that the United States currently has none that are adequate.

A U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) study conducted in the late 1970s concluded that the Soviet shelters are vulnerable to direct attack. However, the CIA considered it likely that alternative areas are available at least for the top leadership.

The study also said there's inadequate space in the shelters for the essential work force the USSR hopes to keep in its cities.

John M. Weinstein, writing in *Parameters*, the Journal of the U.S. Army War College, noted that some experts believe the shelters' ventilation systems are suspect. He cited an Oak Ridge Laboratories study which maintained that many sheltered Soviet citizens might die of suffocation or heat exposure.

However, Leon Goure, a lead-

Official Civil Defense photo, courtesy Libra Films Corporation

Schoolchildren learn how to "beat the bomb" in the late 1950s. They were taught during air raid drills to cover their heads for protection from flying debris. The Federal Emergency Management Agency is planning an extensive civil defense program. The plans call for mass evacuation of U.S. cities during a major crisis.

ing U.S. expert on Soviet civil defense, believes the CIA and others have underestimated the USSR's ability to protect its people. He says there's an ongoing program to provide shelter for the entire Soviet population in case there's no time for evacuation. In a report published by the University of Miami's Center for Advanced International Studies, Goure contended the USSR indeed has workable ventilation systems in its shelters.

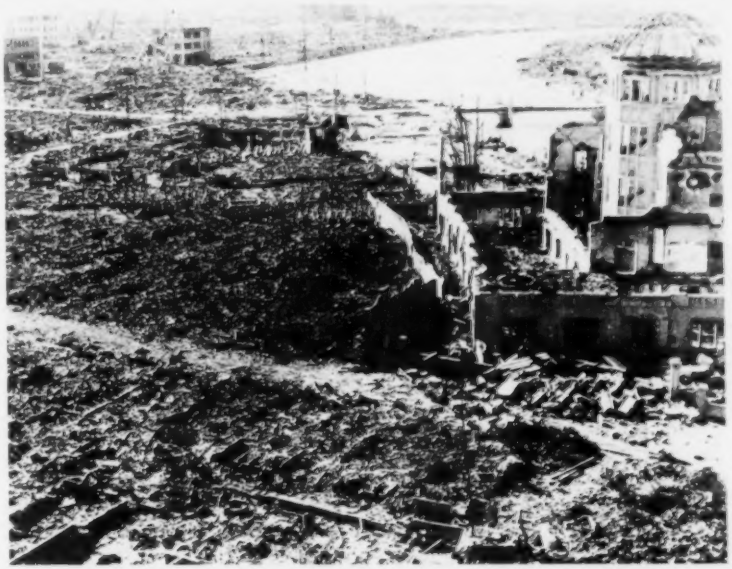
The USSR has been in the crisis relocation planning business much longer than we have. Goure and the CIA both describe elaborate Soviet plans for evacuating most cities within two or three days. Larger cities like Moscow might take as much as a week.

However, Weinstein and other critics have questioned the effectiveness of these plans. They point out that many citizens are expected to walk as much as 30 miles and that too much emphasis is placed on an inadequate rail and road network. A shortage of private autos would hamper movement, according to these critics. There's also doubt that the Soviet Union can establish an effective food distribution system for evacuees.

Weinstein noted that the USSR has never practiced a full-scale evacuation of a major city or conducted a drill "without a long period of preparation."

There are differing opinions concerning the Soviets' ability to save their industrial facilities. T. K. Jones, the U.S. Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for strategic theater nuclear forces, has said Soviet plans to disperse industries and shield facilities and machinery with mounds of dirt may prove effective. He's argued that the USSR's industrial protection measures might allow substantial recovery from a U.S. nuclear counterattack within two to four years.

However, the CIA study as well as a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency study concluded that critical Soviet facilities are heavily concentrated in areas vulnerable to direct attack and fires.



Official Civil Defense photo, courtesy FEMA

The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945 spread destruction throughout the city. Federal Emergency Management Agency officials contend that plans for evacuating our cities will prevent the Soviets and others from coercing the United States with "nuclear blackmail."

THE DETERRENCE DEBATE

The renewed emphasis on civil defense in the United States has sparked a growing debate.

Advocates of the Reagan Administration plan say the Soviets' elaborate civil defense system may lead them to believe they can win in a nuclear showdown. They fear that the USSR's extensive planning to survive an attack has tipped the strategic balance in its favor.

Critics of the proposed seven-year buildup argue that we've overrated the Soviet Union's civil defense capability. They claim that both countries are equally vulnerable to nuclear devastation and that this is enough of a deterrent.

Louis O. Giuffrida, FEMA director, presented the Administration position in testimony before a House Armed Services subcommittee last March. He said an expanded civil defense program is necessary "to make nuclear war less likely by improving our ability to deter the Soviet Union from an attack on the United States." Giuffrida explained that, in conjunction with our strategic forces and weapons systems, the plan "reduces the ability of the Soviets to coerce the United States with nuclear blackmail."

FEMA officials paint a grim picture of possible nuclear blackmail. They say that the Soviets might start evacuating their cities and then threaten a strike against the United States to obtain concessions in Western Europe or elsewhere. These officials contend that, lacking a plan to evacuate American cities, the President's only options would be to concede or launch a preemptive attack.

Weinstein and other critics of crisis relocation argue that Soviet fear of a massive U.S. attack makes the thought of such nuclear blackmail ludicrous. They point out that an extensive U.S. civil defense plan may actually damage relations with our allies. Those allies "might interpret the program as an inward turn that abandons non-Americans to die in the nuclear holocaust," Weinstein said.

Proponents of crisis relocation believe the plans may someday help avert war. They say that, if both sides were to evacuate their cities in a crisis, it might introduce a pause which would improve the chance for peaceful resolution.

Opponents of the plans charge that they increase the risk of war by leading both sides to believe they can survive a holocaust.

ORIGINS OF THE DEBATE

When President Kennedy proposed an expensive effort in 1961 to identify and stock fallout shelters, he maintained that civil defense was not a "deterrent." Kennedy referred to his plan instead as "insurance for the civilian population."

Throughout the 1960s and early

1970s this insurance concept was considered the reason for civil defense. During much of this period, the so-called doctrine of "Mutual Assured Destruction" (MAD) gave the U.S. program a low profile.

MAD held that deterrence would be maintained so long as both U.S. and Soviet offensive capabilities surpassed each other's defensive capabilities. In other words, each side would suffer unacceptable damage in a nuclear exchange.

During these decades the U.S. and USSR concentrated on development of offensive weapons and spent less on defensive weapons systems. When the Soviets and the U.S. signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty in 1972, effective limits were placed on deployment and testing of these defensive missiles. The signing of this treaty was seen by some as a signal that the USSR accepted the MAD concept.

However, a continued Soviet offensive buildup along with that country's increased planning for civil defense soon changed this view. U.S. officials began to fear that the USSR was aiming for an ability to win a nuclear war.

This tolled the death-knell of the MAD doctrine for many who embraced U.S. civil defense as a deterrent. The current debate began.

Those opposing expanded U.S. civil defense measures say the intentions of the Soviet program have been misinterpreted. Weinstein claims the USSR strategy is one of "victory-denial" rather than achievement of an offensive "first-strike" capability. In his *Parameters* article he cited the Soviets' long history of being invaded and noted that "their view of deterrence is based on denying the enemy any possibility of military success."

Weinstein concluded that the USSR's civil defense effort "cannot make a significant contribution to that country's warfighting or war-survival capabilities." He and fellow critics of increased measures in this country argue for a greater emphasis on modernizing our strategic nuclear and conventional forces.

"As long as the United States can threaten the continued superpower status and political integrity of the Soviet Union, that state will be deterred," he said.

Others strongly disagree. Goure has charged that the head start the USSR has attained in civil defense has placed us in severe jeopardy with our lives dependent on Soviet restraint.

WORST CASES

It's recognized that even the best-laid plans can't provide significant protection for our population if hostilities erupt quickly and we're struck by "a bolt out of the blue."

Would we have enough time to evacuate our cities during a rapidly worsening crisis? FEMA officials say their plans could move people out of most target areas in two or three days. However, larger urban areas like New York City might take a week or more to evacuate.

There's concern that mighty nuclear ground bursts could rain heavy amounts of radiation on rural areas. This would severely damage our food supply and would expose millions of urban evacuees to radiation sickness.

It's also unclear how effectively we can shield our communications gear from the electromagnetic pulse of nuclear explosions. This shielding can't be fully tested without an explosion.

Some fear that a multimegaton airburst over the U.S. could knock out our communications systems creating nationwide chaos.

FEMA officials insist that expectations of these worst possible circumstances are no excuse for failure to plan. "Even if we have as little as three hours warning, our program will save lives," FEMA Director Giuffrida has said. "If we have a week's warning, our program will be of significant benefit."

"It is better to take some precautions and not have to use them, than to need the precautions and not have them," he told a House Armed Services subcommittee.

Official Civil Defense photo, courtesy FEMA

The fireball of a nuclear ground explosion rises from Frenchman Flat, Nevada, during a 1957 test. U.S. officials fear mighty ground bursts in a nuclear attack could spread heavy doses of radiation in rural areas. This could damage our food supply and expose millions to radiation sickness.

Army News Features

Organizing for the Fight:

Can the U. S. Take a War — Anywhere?

by Maj. Dick Crossland

There's nothing exotic or mysterious about force structure planning.

The Army tailors its mix of units, both Active and Reserve Component, to meet the most likely contingencies with the limited resources available.

Foreign policy considerations and the priorities of the national leadership establish the broad basis for planning. These could be the "two and a half wars" theory of years past or the more contemporary commitment which includes forming a Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force to protect American interests in the Persian Gulf.

As Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr. said in his Fiscal Year 1983 Posture of the Army statement, the Army must be properly structured, adequately equipped, tactically mobile, strategically deployable and extremely flexible to counter a broad range of threats. The Army must be able to fight in widely differing climates and terrain and must be able to meet contingencies from insurgency and terrorism to major conventional or nuclear war.

THE MIX FOR WAR

The Army plans to use Special Forces, psychological operations and civil affairs units to deal with terrorism and unconventional warfare. Similarly, the Army would employ airborne, air assault and light infantry to rapidly reinforce forward deployed units or to operate quickly and independently. Finally, the Army needs mechanized and armored "heavy" divisions to counter the massed forces of the Warsaw Pact. Thus, determining the proper mix of combat forces is a difficult task.

And, the combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) requirements of the Army vary with the combat force mix. It is in this CS/CSS arena that the Army Reserve has its greatest role.

SCARCE RESOURCES

On the other hand, the Army

must accomplish its diverse mission while limited by practical manpower ceilings, a finite industrial base and a constrained budget.

Despite recent recruiting success by all components, the Army doesn't have reasonable access to unlimited manpower. The population of young men and women available to the military is declining and will continue to decline throughout the decade. Education benefits and other incentives, G.I. bills if you like, can induce a higher percentage of young people to join the Army; but there is a limit to incentives, unless cost is no object.

The American industrial base, which was the subject of this magazine's Winter 1982 issue, can't support a substantial short-term increase in defense procurement whether it be howitzer shells or Blackhawk helicopters. Even unlimited money can't immediately produce all of the equipment needed to sustain a full-scale war. That's because the production facilities and skilled civilian manpower don't exist.

Even though the Army's 1983 budget proposal calls for about 10 percent real program growth, the budget is a series of trade-offs and compromises that clearly indicates the Army is under fiscal restraint. These include . . .

- Postponing until the late 1980s an expansion to 26 divisions from the present 24 (16 Regular Army and 8 National Guard);
- Adding only two company-sized logistics units to the Active Army force structure in 1983 in spite of a need for 30 such units to overcome deficiencies which could halt combat operations;
- Again, postponing new air defense systems that would have made newer equipment available for National Guard divisions, which presently depend upon the 30-year-old, 40-mm. "Duster" for a modicum of air defense; and
- Deferring to future budgets key Reserve Component training needs such as Additional Training Assemblies (ATAs), training travel allocations and resident school billets.

Also, there are major equipment shortages, and we would like to modernize the Army Reserve and National Guard more rapidly. The Army has a construction backlog of $21 billion, including $938 million for the Army Reserve. This is a result of deferring legitimate needs from year to year.

U.S. Army photo by Gordon Gahan

A troop hauls an M-60 machine gun in Vietnam. The Army's wartime unit mix could spell the difference between victory and defeat.

WHO FIGHTS?

In addition, due to manpower, equipment and budget restraints, the Army must decide which of the units it desires should be active duty and which should be Reserve Components. Also, the Army considers the help which can be obtained from our allies.

Ideally, units that must be available at D-Day and therefore must be forward-deployed are allocated to the Active component of the Army. Units which are equipment-intensive and require a high degree of proficiency that can be maintained only by continual training should go to the active force.

Units, such as railway companies, that contain skills readily found in the civilian sector are placed in the Reserve Components. Host nations can sometimes provide assistance to offset our needs as well.

Thus, we have broadly defined the limits that act upon Army force structure decisions.

Before going into hypothetical examples of how support force structure decisions are driven, it is necessary to emphasize that each element of the Total Army contributes to the whole. The three components—Active Army, Army Reserve and Army National Guard—are interdependent, and the several branches are dependent upon each other for mutual support.

A universally necessary unit,

U.S. Army photo by Sheppard Kelly

The Lt. Col. John U.D. Page arrives in Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. Ammunition-hungry U.S. forces would have to depend heavily on ships—and protected sea lanes—in an overseas conflict. Strategic sealift deficiencies compound problems for what's been called our "austere logistical force structure."

the Ordnance Conventional Ammunition Company, is an example of a type of unit whose required number varies from situation to situation. Two drastically different situations are considered below using data available from unclassified references such as Field Manual (FM) 101-10-1, the Staff Officers' Field Manual.

The conventional Ordnance Ammunition Company is critical to combat success. It stores, processes and forwards ammunition to provide a service which we dare not allow to fail. Doctrinally (doctrines describe the principles of fighting wars), we push the ammunition forward from the theater or corps rear area directly to ammunition supply points supporting the division.

The Army Reserve provides the majority of the Army's conventional ammunition companies. We have 25 such units with one more scheduled for activation in the Army Reserve. According to FM 101–10–2 and Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) 9–38, each company can handle 1680 tons of ammunition a day, operating around the clock on two 12-hour shifts.

COMBAT OUTSIDE OF NATO

In our first example, a friendly Middle East nation has come under severe criticism by other area states for its close ties with the United States. This nation, which we will leave nameless, has a long and virtually indefensible border with a radical state rabidly opposed to American interests.

Claiming that former colonial powers improperly divided traditional territories upon independence, the radical state demands that the pro-American nation cede large areas along the common border. When this demand is refused, the radical state mobilizes its forces and deploys to the border area.

AMMO LIMITATIONS

The friendly nation requests direct U.S. military support to forestall an invasion. America's national leadership agrees to dispatch combat troops, but there are limitations:

- The total American force in country, including support personnel, can't exceed 100,000.
- Land forces will consist of a three-division light corps.
- This is to be a temporary deployment not expected to exceed 90 days.
- Direct combat is to be expected but avoided.

With these limitations in mind, Defense planners will rely heavily upon air transport, including 60 C5A aircraft and 200 C141s. More than 100 ships will also be pressed into service.

Nearly all ammunition will be transported by sea. This creates a pipeline at least 15 days long. Meanwhile, a stockage objective is established to keep 10 days of ammunition on hand in country.

Planners note that the final ground force is to be 100,000. They use an ammunition planning factor of 31 pounds per soldier a day as a contingency against combat and conclude that they will need to stockpile 15,650 tons of ammunition to meet the 10-day objective.

Each conventional ammunition company can handle 1,680 tons a day. However, each ton is handled at least twice, once from port to the corps rear area and then from the corps rear area to the user. This means that the net capability of each company in this case is 840 tons a day.

The textbook estimate would show 1,070 tons a day needed to resupply ammunition to units during light combat. Spreading the 15,650-ton requirement over the 15-day pipeline, we also conclude that we need 1,050 tons a day of ammunition handling capability to build the 10-day stockpile.

The resupply plus stockpile effort is 2,120 tons a day. Divide by 840 tons per company per day, and the force will need three conventional ammunition companies.

This situation by no means challenges even the Active Component force structure. The three companies are identified and scheduled for deployment.

EUROPEAN WAR

However, things aren't always this simple.

The second example envisions a major conventional European war which will severely task the present Army force structure. For point of illustration, we will start with roughly five divisions organized into two corps. In place is a logistical support structure of approximately 28,000 Americans augmented by foreign nationals.

For the purposes of this example, we assume that the Warsaw Pact forces take the offensive. A general escalation of superpower rhetoric has convinced the Soviet leadership that arms reductions and normalization of trade are unlikely. Third World client states have embarrassed the Kremlin by openly backing "wars of liberation" in the Americas, but at the same time they have diverted U.S. attention away from Europe.

Increased civil defense expenditures by the superpowers and their inability to mutually reduce nuclear armaments have given rise to strong European pacifist movements. In several democracies, the national leadership has had to put distance between its defense policies and close alliance with the United States.

These factors persuade the Soviets and their allies to launch a 50-division thrust through the heart of Europe to unify Germany under socialist democracy and to divide NATO north from south.

Intelligence indicators give the United States seven days early warning of the Warsaw Pact offensive. This allows movement of European divisions to their forward defensive positions, but substantial reinforcement from U.S.-based divisions is essentially limited to prepositioned units. The war starts with approximately 300,000 U.S. American fighting men in Europe.

At this point, the situation gets sticky. We need not follow the tactical scenario in detail to illustrate the ammunition force structure problem.

On D-Day the five American heavy divisions will use about 22,500 tons of ammunition a day on the defensive. Remember, a conventional ammunition company can handle 1,680 tons per day per FM 101–10–2.

U.S. Army photo

The need to store ammo and handle it several times before it reaches fighting troops can badly hamper ground forces. Conventional ammunition units would play a crucial role in a future conflict.

USAR AMMO SUPPORT

The Army Reserve has, or will have, 26 such units and the Total Army has approximately 50. Assuming that a substantial portion of these ammunition units are able to deploy almost immediately, or at least within 30 days, we can support our five division defense with approximately 15 companies. Fewer companies may be needed depending upon host nation support. Counting ammunition battalion and group headquarters, this could mean a deployment of as many as 4,500 Reserve Component Ordnance troops.

Individual unit readiness notwithstanding, this is a substantial figure from a force structure point of view.

PROBLEMS GROW

The problem is that five divisions will not be enough. Military planners see a need to deploy as many as seven more Active Component divisions to Europe to halt such an advance. Leaving the 82nd Airborne Division in strategic reserve and keeping the 2nd Division in Korea, this just about commits the entire Regular Army by D+30.

By D+30 the crunch has hit the ammunition units. The deployed

III Corps from Fort Hood, Tex., is using ammo at the rate of 9,000 tons a day; and light divisions such as the 24th Infantry use 2,800 tons daily. (Major lessons learned from the Yom Kippur War of 1973 emphasize the faster tempo of modern warfare and the higher rates of fire between heavy forces. As a result, Army planners have upgraded their 1980s ammunition use rates above those shown in FM 101-10-1.)

Even allowing for reduced consumption because of attrition, we will need approximately 30,000 tons of ammunition a day to keep 12 divisions on line. If we can "throughput" ammunition from the dock direct to the ammunition supply point, we can still hold our own provided that at least one-third of the conventional ammunition units have arrived in Europe. (Host nation support isn't considered in this number.)

If ammunition must be handled twice, the Army has nearly run out of ammunition companies in the force structure. We aren't yet 60 days into the war, and the Reserve Component divisions and separate brigades are beginning to arrive. There may not be enough ammunition companies to support them. In any case, the number of companies is dependent upon the level of host nation support.

AUSTERITY

To quote Secretary Marsh, "our logistical force structure remains austere."

From these examples, it would appear that the present logistical force structure can support a contingency corps as long as it doesn't become decisively engaged. As structured today, the Army can't support an all-out conventional war in Europe without host nation support.

Between the two extremes lies the force structure dilemma.

Given the manpower, equipment and dollar limitations, force structure planners build the optimum unit mix. It is a stubby pencil drill assisted by computers. Once the absolutely essential requirements are covered, the process becomes a risk analysis.

Major European war scenarios range from the present two forward deployed corps up to five corps with 1,200,000 American soldiers committed. This latter figure approaches the ultimate capabilities of the Total Army, short of conscription.

THE BEST PLACE

Looking at such an 18 to 20-division force, the question becomes one of whether to place the Army's assets into the fighting edge or to reduce the combat elements to a size where the ideal sustaining structure can be maintained.

The decision has been made to concentrate assets in the combat divisions with emphasis upon modernizing the 16 active duty divisions. Risks are being accepted in the logistical force structure.

With this decision and all of the other constraints in mind, the mystery of force structuring unveils.

Force structure planners make their recommendations for the best possible force mix within the limits established. If a key factor in the equation (such as the perceived threat or national priorities) changes, then the force structure mix changes.

Today's force structure will not be tomorrow's force structure. As the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Edward C. Meyer, said in the May issue of *Army Magazine*, "there will always be an element of strategy/force mismatch because to have the forces you need to meet all possible contingencies around the world—and undertake them simultaneously—would require armed forces of a size that would be astronomical."

Force structure planning is a dynamic process.

Host Nations Make a Difference

by Maj. Dick Crossland

Any discussion of support force structure would be meaningless without considering Host Nation Support.

Host Nation Support (HNS) is a concept whereby allies provide logistical support to U.S. troops stationed overseas. This support can be substantial and helps overcome resource constraints.

Defense policy as set forth in Department of Defense Guidance, FY 1984-1988, is that "the U.S. will rely, to the maximum extent feasible within bounds of prudent risk, on assured host nation logistics support in NATO, Japan, Korea and selected areas of Southwest Asia. Assured HNS is the preferred means for meeting logistic support requirements in both peace and war. However, use of HNS must not be pursued to the extent that it degrades minimum required U.S. unilateral capability."

Also, additional active combat service support manpower will not be planned or programmed where assured HNS or Reserve Component alternatives are feasible. Military logistics planners have been told that they should seek increased reliance upon Host Nation Support.

The Germans, for example, have a commitment of approximately 93,000 personnel to augment U.S. combat support and combat service support elements, according to the May 1982 issue of *Army Magazine*. These personnel complement the balance between U.S. combat and support forces, Active and Reserve Component.

Computer Information:

Network Will Help the Army Mobilize Quickly

by Henry Kearney

The future has already arrived for planners of a new Army management information network.

The network, called the Continental Army Management Information System (CAMIS), is expected to revolutionize preparation and planning for mobilization.

CAMIS computer terminals should be available to thousands of users in three or four years, according to U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) officials. Future users of the system range from clerks at U.S. Army Reserve Centers to general officers at FORSCOM headquarters.

The terminals will allow easy access to mounds of essential information about Army Reserve, National Guard and Active Army unit strength, equipment status and training requirements. In addition, the CAMIS is expected to help commanders and senior officials make important decisions, according to Col. Reginald C. Jacobson, CAMIS product manager.

Upon request, the system will boil down complex topics and present only the most essential information to decision-makers. The CAMIS also will be equipped to display various alternatives and to produce graphs and bar charts, Jacobson said.

Army officials intend to use the computer network to link FORSCOM headquarters with several commands. Those commands include Continental U.S. Army (CONUSA) headquarters, Major U.S. Army Reserve Commands (MUSARCs), Army Readiness and Mobilization Regions, Readiness Groups, U.S. Army Reserve Centers, Army National Guard State Area Commands and mobilization stations.

IMPROVING READINESS

Jacobson explained that the CAMIS will speed the flow of information and provide commanders with the accurate, up-to-date details they need to plan training and prepare for mobilization. He noted that use of the computer system will eliminate un-

Photo by John Pinderhughes

A soldier slings his gear on his back as he leaves the rear of a transport aircraft. The Continental Army Management Information System is expected to help commanders make the decisions which will insure that troops are ready to deploy.

acceptable time lags in the reporting of information on paper through the chain of command.

For example, personnel records of USAR units are now reported to their respective MUSARCs. By the time the MUSARCs transmit these records to CONUSAs and they're forwarded to the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC), the information, already several weeks old, may be inaccurate.

Jacobson said that, once the CAMIS is put into operation and units have access to the computer network, this problem will be solved. Important information concerning unit strength, drill attendance and Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs) of unit members will be immediately available to several commands.

The CAMIS is expected to improve the information flow in a host of vital areas throughout the Army's planning, programming and budgeting system.

FORSCOM officials noted that the system will spotlight unit supply shortages so the Army can plan redistribution of equipment, weapons and other materials. In addition, it should provide the information needed to better manage the Army's prepositioned equipment stocks (POMCUS) so troops will have the materials they need when they deploy.

The computer network also is intended to assist in planning MOS training for unit members, Jacobson explained. It will identify MOS qualification shortfalls so USAR Schools can target their courses and unit commanders can improve their training plans.

"As a memory bank and decision-making tool, the CAMIS has almost an unlimited range of possible uses," he said. "CAMIS users will probably keep discovering new ways to make it work."

PREPARING FOR MOBILIZATION

The CAMIS will fill a recognized gap in the Army's mobilization planning and execution. Jacobson pointed out that mobilization exercises in 1976, 1978 and 1980 revealed the need for a wide-ranging automated system to help Army officials make complex decisions quickly.

Photo by Spec. 4 William Cameron

A heavy forklift transfers cargo from a beach to an Army landing craft. Officials planning the new Army computer network say it will spotlight supply shortages so deploying units will get the equipment and other materials they need.

"We've learned many of our lessons the hard way," he said. "In past wars we've underestimated the enormity of our mobilization and deployment problems and, as a result, we haven't been ready. When the balloon goes up, we can't afford to waste time and resources."

Jacobson noted that CAMIS "demonstration" terminals will be employed this fall during Proud Saber/MOBEX 83, the Army's next major mobilization exercise.

Units and command headquarters will use a demonstration network to send messages and reply to various requests for information. MOBEX participants also will test the system by using it as a tool in planning distribution of limited resources and equipment among mobilizing and deploying units in the exercise.

Jacobson emphasized that the CAMIS probably won't be fully developed and ready for deployment Army-wide until early in 1985.

There's a two-pronged effort in developing the new system. The CAMIS development project office at FORSCOM headquarters is working out the functions the new network will perform. This part of the effort is now called "Permanent CAMIS." Meanwhile officials at each of the CONUSA headquarters are involved in "Demonstration CAMIS." They're testing and developing parts of the system which will be used at various command levels.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Jacobson predicted that, once the CAMIS goes into full operation in a few years, commanders will be able to use it to save time in planning daily operations as well as training in their units. "It will be especially helpful for Army Reserve units because of the limited amount of drill time they have to train and prepare for their mobilization missions," he said.

FORSCOM officials also expect the computer network to become an important tool in planning and coordinating field training and command post exercises as well as mobilization exercises.

U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Panchi. Bumbray

Two CIOR competitors clear the last hurdle in the 50-meter water obstacle course and lunge for the finish line. Navigating the course is one event in the annual three-day Pentathlon.

U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Don Eppeland

A United States team treats a simulated casualty during the Casualty Care event of the CIOR (Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers) Pentathlon recently conducted at Fort Meade, Md. The competitors are (left to right) Capt. Jon A. Nealon, USAR; Capt. Ed Schroeder, USMCR; and Capt. Dick Endres, USMCR.

U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Don Espeland

1st Lt. Curtis R. Morton, U.S. Army Reserve, hurdles a beam on the land obstacle course during the grueling CIOR Pentathlon. Morton was one of several American contenders.

Norwegian, U. S. Reservists Take CIOR Honors

from a story by
2nd Lt. Donna Bolinger, 356th PAD

U.S. Army Reservists won an impressive number of awards at this year's CIOR Military Pentathlon held at Fort Meade, Md., in August.

Conducted annually by the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR), the event tests marksmanship, orienteering, first aid skills and obstacle course navigation.

The 1982 competition attracted 40 three-man teams from Reserve forces of Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Americans were hosts for the first time in ten years.

NORWAY LEADS THE FIELD

Top honors went to a team from Norway. The Scandinavians, who were followed closely by two U.S. teams, grabbed the lead early in the three-day competition and led throughout.

The three Norwegians outscored all opposing teams in marksmanship. And they broke, by almost two seconds, the CIOR record for the 500-meter land obstacle course, clocking 2:34.5 minutes. They also won the 50-meter water obstacle course event with a time of 34.4 seconds. In overall competition the Norway team outscored its nearest opponent by only eight points with a total of 9258 points.

Its members, all of the Norwegian Army Reserve, were Lt. Bjorn Engelstad, Lt. Bernt Saugen and Lt. Geir Bjannes.

U.S. SHOWS WELL

The United States' six teams finished second, third, seventh, fourteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth in overall standings among the 40 teams. A U.S. team also won the CIOR championship for contenders 35 years of age and older.

U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Don Espeland

Lt. Gert Mueller of the Federal Republic of Germany fires a 45-caliber sub-machine gun during the markmanship portion of the CIOR competition.

The team which garnered second place in this years' Pentathlon was the first place finisher in last year's competition at Oirschot, the Netherlands. Although they didn't fare as well in 1982, they still managed to win the orienteering event. Team members were Capt. Billy A. Navas, USMCR; Lt. Cmdr. Melvin E. Harding, USACGR; and Lt. Cmdr. Gordon "Gordie" Haller, USNR.

This year's third place team was last year's winner in novice competition. Its members were Capt. Jon A. Nealon, USAR; 2nd Lt. Daniel J. Walker, USAR; and Capt. William D. Pospisil, USMCR.

The 35-year and older category was dominated by a team composed of Maj. Paul A. Schmitz, USAR; Maj. William J. Flahive, USAR; and Maj. Charles M. Ferguson, USAFR.

TESTING ENDURANCE

The CIOR competition is designed to test participants' strength, endurance and military skills. Most contenders train year-round for the event.

Haller, a member of the second-place team, is a past winner of the "Iron Man" triathlon held in Hawaii each year. The Hawaiian contest includes a two and one-half mile ocean swim, followed by a 112-mile bicycle race and a 26-mile marathon. However, Haller considers the CIOR event to be "the hardest thing" he does.

Walker, a third-place team member, said it takes more than training to make a top contender. "You need a certain amount of skill and agility . . . you just have to have it," he explained. In watching the competition, spectators quickly realize that these CIOR athletes indeed *have* it.

While the teams sweated through each grueling ordeal, nearly 600 delegates from their countries, as well as from Greece, Luxembourg and Belgium met in a special congress in nearby Washington, D.C.

The competition and congress are planned to promote closer cooperation among Reserve forces of the Atlantic Alliance.

A soldier from the 3rd Battalion, 87th Infantry (USAR) checks out the Fort Carson, Colo., terrain during field training.

Photo by John Pinderhughes

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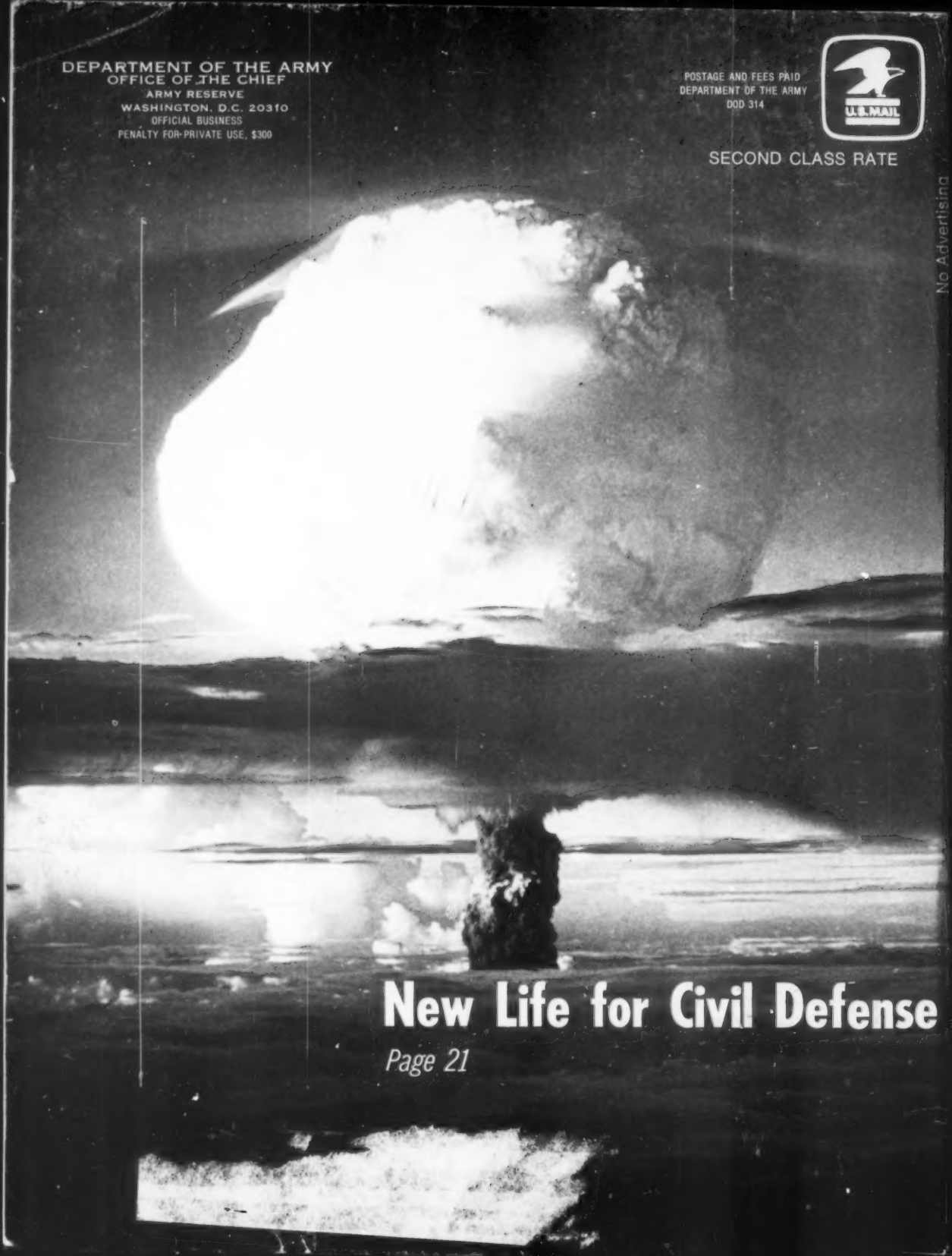

New Life for Civil Defense

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